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1) In early 1985, the forces of battalion 512, deployed at that time in Viqueque ,assacred the following people, all of them hansips imprisoned on suspicion after the uprisings (of August 1983) and taken to Viqueque:

Paulo Saldanho, 32, married, from Mata Hoi; Vata Cari ... Feliciano (35); Agapito (28), Remigio (30), all from Boroi village, district of (word inaudible) / Ossu; Patricio (3) of Manu Soko village, district of Uai Sia/ Ossu. We shall send more details later on.

2) Goncalo Araujo, 30, of Viqueque, resident in Beoae/ Viqueque concentration camp, son of Legi Nai and from Luro, Tentara Kodim from Viqueque, was taken prisoner in January 1985 on suspicion of having provided Fretilin with information . There is a possibility he may be in Comarca prison in Dili. There is information however that he is no longer in Du i and is therefore considered as thaving "disappeared".

3) In February 1985, the Indonesian koramil in Klarerek Mutin (words inaudible) to spy on the resistance guerrillas in the Bibileu areas. At the time, these areas were being searched , so it was impossible that they would not meet some Indonesian unit reinforcing the searches. On February 16, they met with one of these units in the Derok Talim locality, near Vetali Matan, in the region of Viqueque. Without explanation, the Indonesians shot dead one of these people, called Kailulik and then they sent the rest back with orders to report to the koramil that Kailulik had been killed by Fretilin. Instead of following these instructions, they reported to the koramil the truth of what had happened, namely that the tentaras had killed Kailulik. (words inaudible).. The koramil ordered the rest of the group out, together with the corpse of Kailulik which was returned to hims family. This is one of the methods the occupiers have used lately to murder suspect people.

4) In March 1985, the Indonesian forces of battalion 509 based at the time on the fields of Sagadante, located on the Baga/Baguia road, detained the following members of the Ratih forces : Manuel Caltano and Augusto Sagadate. The reason for their imprisonment was the suspicion that they passed in information to the guerrillas which made possible operations carried out in January 1985 against the military posts of Labalou and Sama Lai. After being brutally beaten, they were tied up and sent to the Baucau Kodim where they were interrogated with electric shocks, cigarette burns and boiling water baths Their present situation is unknown.

5) In June 1985, the following people from Rubi Kolo village, Lapu Naha, Waha Sussi and Sussu, all of them exiled to Klarerek Mutin, tired of forced laborm refused to follow the mobilisation orders of the Indonesian authorities. For this reason, they were beaten by the occupying authorities and forced to totally strip and run around the camp in front of the population. These people fled on May 14, and joined the armed resistance and are at present with the guerrillas.

A few days later on March 18 1985, another three people from the same concentrati camp also fled to the armed resistance, due to thepersecution they suffered from the Indonesian authorities who accused ther of being Fretilin agents. They are Joao and Evangelino and his wife, from Amaralete village, Luis from Lakonai village, all from the Bibileu village.

6) On April 5, 1985, four guerrillas were advised to surrender for health reasons, so that they could cure their illnesses. They are Victor Gonzaga, 31, native of Naara; Martinho Almeida, 31, native of Porlamanu , all from the district of Loikeru Tutuala, and Duarte, 27, native of Samotiha (?). Then

they reported in Lospalos, in contrast with the professed humanitarianism of the Indonesians, they were ordered to be beaten by two prisoner soldiers from the 13th company of the nanggala Battalion 700, who beat them brutally with orders (words inaudible) until they fell half dead, some with broken teeth or noses and bleeding produsely. The great hatred which they Indonesian soldiers have against these guerrillas in particular against the First Autonomous Vompany in the East, which during 1984 caused so many losses to this Indonesian battalion.

In mid-1985, by order of the Kodim of Lospalso, one person named (words inaudible) from the Vai Solo (Lospalos) concentration camp was accused by the local koramil of being a Fretilin agent. Since then, no one knows his whereabouts. He is considered to have "disappeared".

7) Antonio Soares, 35, native of Viqueque, resident of the Olobai concentration camp, on the morning of May 22 whnt to his garden to cut some palm wine. In the afternoon, he met a patrol of battalion 516 based in that concentration camp, as he was climbing a palm tree. Without a word and most naturally, they shot him down from the palm tree. On the afternoon of the same day, they told his relatives that he had been killed by Fretilin guerrillas. But from the tracks the relatives could see that Fretilin was not the author of his death. The murderous Indonesians later knew that the victim had been suspected due to an operation where (words inaudible) were captured, carried out by the guerillas in early May nearby.

8) It is normal practice for Indonesian soldiers to rape women, married or single, since they say this is what should be done with Fretilin women. The soldiers of battalion 312 based in Malori raped with impunity the women of that camp. In May 1985, four women - Sofia Mouzinho 25; Kasa Moi 18; both from Kikilari village; Ofelia Valente 24 from Ma Luru village; Arminda Cardoso 20, of Kikilari village, all from the Lore district, and detained in the Maluru concentration camp, all were one afternoon near the camp searching for firewood, when they met a patrol of battalion 312. The Indonesian invaders , with weapons pointed at the girls, accused them of being Fretilin agents. The Indonesian vandals forced dishonor on them under the threat that they would otherwise be put in prison. The girls who knew well that in prison even worse things would happen to them, were forced to accept that they be raped.

9) In July 1985, a person named Faculto of Futoro village in the Vai Robo district, went out with other villagers to look for coconuts in the vicinity of Lutoro. Some 2 kms from Luro a patrol from battalion 312 based in Luro also passed by the coconut grove and without any explanation murdered Faculto with a volley from an AR16. They then turned to the rest of the people and said :"This is how Fretilin spies are dealt with". They then ordered the people to take the corpse to hand to his relatives.

10) On June 13, 1985, five people from Kraras village, exiled to Klarek Mutin : Madalena 27 from Klarau village; Cristiana 30 from Fatu Ossa village Mariano Brandao 31 of Vebai village; Rudi Fumuk, 30 ; Ono Susuk 40, from the Amaraleja village in the district of Baucau , Viqueque -- they were all sent to the bush by the Indonesian authorities to entice their relatives who were in the armed resistance. They met with our guerrillas and provided them with the following information : "The life of the people of Kraras, exiled in Klarek Mutin is too hard and difficult. Hunger is bleak. Each month 12 to 15 peopl on the average die of hunger and disease. The population only eat maek (a wild tuber whose touch causes a skin rash) and sago. They only have very small food gardens which produce next to nothing due to the lack of time as a result of forced labor. The people besides not getting enough time to make their gardens, do not possess gardenin tools, since the authorities take the machetes and spears of the people due to the August 1983 uprising in which the population took a direct part. The authorities argue that if the population

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Lately, every morning the population [illegible]ed to form into lines so that the Indonesian authorities can choose [illegible] 50 able-bodied people, men and women, to be used as free labor for the transp[illegible] rattan canes, for the manufacture of tables and chairs for the Indonesian aggressors, without earning a single cent. Besides this work, other free labor forced on them includes mocing personal belongings of occupiers officials, getting [illegible] for the construction of homes for the Indonesian xxxxxx soldiers [illegible] and maintain the roads.

11) In mid-June , a xx woman named Doci[illegible] married Abilio Sarmento, from the Lu'ua concentration camp in the Uma Ki[illegible] Viqueque district, was raped by three soldiers of the xx 516 battalion, under [illegible]inted rifles, in broad daylight in her own home, while her husband was absent [illegible] his garden. The entire population of the camp is well aware of the incident.

12) On June 5, a second lieutenant and a [illegible]oldier raped a married woman called xxxx Cecilia in the camp of Sobarata, Monumento, Viqueque, when she was going to her garden. While the second lieutenant was [illegible]ing the woman, one of his soldiers stood with his gun pointed at the road, intending to shoot whoever tried to interfere. The incident is known to the whole population of the camp.

(words inaudible) are the soldiers of battalion 516 captured alive by our guerrillas in the operation of September 1985, in Sukaek Lolok, Kaduak, who confirmed to us that when they return to the posts (word inaudible) if they were from battalion 516, they arbitrarily xxxxxxxx raped the women.

13) On June 12, 1985, a platoon of [illegible] the First Unit, in its movement (word inaufible) found in the locali[illegible] Ilo some 4 or 5 km from the camp of Lai Vaik the corpose of someone who, from the univorm, appeared to be a xxxxxxx hansip, pierced through the arms. Some weeks later, the Indonesians notified his relatives and the population to remove the already rotten corpse instructing them that they had to say that it was Fretilin who performed the crime. Nonetheless, the population knoews very well that it was the Indonesian aggressor who massacred that person [illegible] their suspicions. We shall provide the name of this xxxxxx person and the reason for his murder later on.

East Timor, in the 10th year of armed resistance against the foreign occupation.